extends from San Francisco to Astoria, at the mouth of the river. That mail comes once a fortnight, and brings all our Eastern mail. From Asteria to of the river. That mail comes once a fortinght, and brings all our Eastern mail. From Asteria to this place, and to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, there is a steamer carrying the mail twice a week. Our last mail arrived at Astoria a few hours after the river steamer left, and so the mail for Upper Oregon and Washington Territories was left there four days, and the steamer Columbia came discretly here. The captain brought the Fortland mailbage, as the letters for this place are sure to bring him return freight and passengers, but the mail for places higher up the country he will not bring. A mail that goes once a fortnight by land from here up the country goes once a fortnight by land from here up the country, left immediately, and now the Eastern mail arriving in three or four days will remain here near two weeks before it goes. Meantime, Express Compaweeks before it goes. Meantime, Express Compa-nies have carried the best pert of the correspondence. The Express messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co. told me at his last trip to this place, that his packages brought him \$1,800, and all of it in letters and small parcels. him \$1,800, and all of it in letters and small parcels.

Hew long the mail service will remain so is uncertain;
mighty uncertain. We salt, but ask in vain. As
the Mexican says. "quien sabe?" The Post-Office
Department preceds to have a special agent here,
but they had better have none at all than be served as
they are at present. The agent has planted himself
at a convenient point on the Columbia River between
here and the Colville Gold Mises, and from that post
of observation he sends down glowing accounts of the
mines, and speculates in mules, horses, and supplies
for the miners. He has not been seen in this vicinity
for near six menths. There is no doubt that he draws for the mine's. He has not been seen in this vicinity for near six months. There is no doubt that he draws his pay regularly from Washington. That affords him capital to trade on. Our Postmaster—who, by the way, is an efficient officer himself—at all times indores the qualifications and energy of the special agent. Cause why? The agent made the Postmaster—got him his appointment. The milk in that eccentual is accounted for. The Washington Territory people, and especially all in the vicinity of Paget Sound, will probably get a mail some time during the next century, or after this a mail some time during the next century, or after this administration goes out. Last Congress passed an set authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for a mail, in suitable steamers, to Paget Sound and that whichily, and appropriated a hundred and twenty thousand dellars for the service. The route was ad-vertised; intending contractors here say they saw clearly that the whole affair was contrived so as to vertised; intending contractors here say they saw clearly that the whole affair was contrived so as to give a fat job to a favorito trumpet-blower of the administration. They consequently wouldn't bid: they say it was as clear as mud, and their mission was all right; for, as they predicted. Henry Clay Mudd got the contract. That is, he bid it off at \$120,000 a year, and as he only got it to speculate on, not owning a single steamer, of course he never carried out his contract. He tried to sell out; offered it to any one that would carry the mail for \$0,000 hereby giving an opportunity of clearing \$60,000 a year, but no one would buy. He then offered it at \$100,000 a year; but no, be could not find a purchaser. As Mr. Mudd only had straw guarantee, he could not be made to fulfill his contract, and so the Puget Sound and

can wish him joy of his clay, or rather of his mnd. I hope before he flounders in it long he will get out; and I hope, too, he will have one or two new mail agents sent out here to regulate our mail service, and give the Washington Territory and Puget Sound residents some greatly-needed postal facilities. The Portland Oregonian of the 25th contains the blowing intelligence from the new gold mines: We have from the first regarded the existence, rich-

Washington Territory Mail literally sticks in the Mudd! If any one is di-posed to be viciously inclined toward my account of the matter, and accuse me of making a very dirty pun, then all I can say is, it is as clean as the subject will admit of. There is one satisfaction in this matter. The \$100 non being a revenial

ness and extensiveness of these gold mines as a fixed that and now believe that their richness is unequaled. when an Incian can obtain one and a quarter owners
per day of such gold as that brought down, by panwashing, there is no calculating with any degree of
certainty the richness of these mines.

We regard the information, coming through the
course it does, as entirely reliable and worthy of the
fullest confidence. The gold obtained by this Indian
and brought down has been for several days at Wells,

Fargo & Co.'s Express office, where the curious may see and examine it for themselves.

INDIAN MASSACRE ON THE PLAINS,—We learn from

INDIAN MASSACRE ON THE PLAIDS.—We learn from Mr. Banton, a gentleman having just crossed the Plains, and who arrived in this city on last Tueeday, that a terrible Indian massacre has been committed on the emigrants this season. His report is as follows:

About the middle of June an emigrant train bound to California, consisting of 300 men, women and children, were attacked at Devil's Gate on the Sweet-Water River, six miles from Independence Rock, by the Chiennes Sioux Indians, killing 150 of the companion of t

my and capturing their stock, provisions, clothing, &c.
The remainder of the party succeeded in reaching Salt
Lake City, though in a starving condition, some of
them having been eight days without provisions.

Among those who were killed were Gen. Lane's broth-

er and family.

Brigham Young did everything in his power to refeve them of their distress by furnishing them with wagons and provisions and starting them again on their way to California.

Mr. Banton says he was not present at this massacre, but was in another train a short distance shead.

INDIANS HUNG -Some time in the middle of July INDIANS HUNG.—Some time in the middle of July last the house of the Rev. Mr. Clark, on the South Yamhill, was burned, and his wife and son murdered. After considerable tosearch the work was discovered to be that of Indians, and two have since been hung for

COUNTRY.—The Corralles Statesman of the 18th says: It is reported that seventy whites have been murdered by the Indians at or sear Fort Colville. If so, they are citizens of the Williamette, and must have been the first who started up there. The report comes pretty well suthenticated, yet we are disinclined to confide in it. We give the facts concerning it. The Ideal of the Ideal

ade in it. We give the facts concerning it. The Hon. Samuel Parker of Marion County states that a daugh-ter of Gen. Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived at Salem on Monday last, and stated that a messenger from Fort Colville arrived at her father's the night previous, bringing letters saying that the Indians had attacked and murdered seventy whites at rear that place. The Hen. L. F. Grover, who ob-tained the statement from Mr. Parker, is any information Mr. G. knows nothing about it himself.

MAJOR HALLAR'S EXPEDITION—EXECUTION OF YOUR INDIANS.—It will be recollected to at a company of immigrants were massacred by the Indians last year under circumstances of peculiar atrocity and barbarity.

Major Hallar was sent out with some of the military to punish the Indians. The Oregonian publishes a letter from one of the expeditionist dated Camp Riley. Cammas Prairie, July 29, 1855, from which we make the following extracts:

"We had no incidents of any consequence after the ballowing extracts:

we use no incidents of any consequence after teaving the Dallas, until we arrived at Fort Boise, where the Major beld a wa wa with the Bannic tribe of Snake Indians. While holding the confab, four of the Winnas band (which is the tribe by whom the massacre was committed) had the temerity to come into the council, they were known to the interpreter, who signified to the major that they were in camp as who signified to the had then have were the cash spies. The major did not intimate to any person his knowledge of their being there until the wa wa was over, when he had them arrested. They were tried ext day by a military Commission consisting of three efficers, and the first one on being tried confessed all, both the share he himself had in the massacre, and also efficers, and the first one on being their consesses and also both the share he himself had in the massacre, and also that of his follow prisoners, and even went so far as to promise to take to take the troops to where there were more of the murderers, a promise which he evidently did not intend to fulfill, as circumstances which transpired afterward proved, for while the sentry over him was being relieved, be made a spring from the tent the court was holding its session in three off was being relieved, he made a soring from the tent
the court was holding its session in, threw off
his buffale robe, and bounded with the speed and
agility of a deer for the river, which he would
have reached in a very few springs, and if he had, his
escape was certain, for they are the best swimmers I
ever saw. The whole camp was now in an uproar,
officers and men running for their guns and revolvers,
and hallooing to shoot him. Sergeant Kellehard was
sergeant of the gnard, and was relieving the sentry
ever the prisoner at the time be jumped from the tent;
he drew up his musket and fired, and fortunately, ifor
I consider it only a chance shot for him, although only

a few steps off.; hit him in 'be back; he made one spring in the air and fell on his face, and in three or four minutes all was over with him. The whole affair from first to hat did not occupy more than two minutes before everything was again quiet. The Court proceeded with the trial of the others; they were found guilty of participating in the murders, and were sentenced to be hung over the graves of the murdered and the surpress which corresponded with the

guiry of partecipating in the interest of the murdered emigrants, a sentence which corresponded with the feelings of all present. Accordingly, next day, (July 18) we took up our line of march for the massacreground, which is about twenty-five miles from Fort Boise, on the river of the same name, where we arrived about noon, as d immediately set about constructing a gallows, in order to carry the sentence into effect.

Liest Hodges was detailed with a party to bury the bones of the murdered emigrants the wolves having dug up the bodies after they were buried last Fall.

The INDIANS OF THE EXPLEME NOATH.—For several years pass a deadly fend has existed between the Indians residing on the frontiers of the American and English settlements on the North Pacific. The Indians residing within the English ferritory are known as the "Kinz George" Indians, from the fact that they believe that the celebrated personage whose name they bear still lives and sways the destinies of North America. They call the American personage whose name they bear still lives and sways the destinies of North America. They call the A neticans residing on the fronter "Boston men," and look upon the Indians who reside with them as their allies Fig.1ds constantly occur between these Indians when the canoes come in contact outside of the common fishing-prounds, where both parties generally fraterize and spend the time in leasting and merrimant. Outside of the charmed circle of the common fishing-grounds they are denely enemies, and wage a war of extermination against each other.

Recently a party of Indiana residing within the ter-

xtermination against each otter.

Recently a party of Indians residing within the teritorial limits of the United States went on a fishing Recently a party of Indiana residing within the territorial limits of the United States went on a fishing excursion, but were wrecked upon the northern shore of Varcouver's Island. They were immediately seized by the King George Indians and anudered, sixteen in number, in cold blood. Both parties are now arming for a war of extermination, and bloody doings are expected. It is supposed that white influence is at the bottom of the whole sifist, and that no opportunity has been lost by some bally-disposed whites resisting among them to foment a quarrel and kindle a general war among the innorant Indians. We are informed that the United States sloop-of war Decatur, which is at present undergoing repairs at the Navy formed that the United States eloop-of war Decatur, which is at present undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard, is under orders for Vencouver's Island. It is rather strange that we have not received news of these proceedings by any of the recent arrivals from Vancouver's Island. We are disposed to place every reliance upon the source from which the above information is derived, and are therefore at a loss to account for the silence maintained hitherto in relation to this matter.

[San Francisco Herald.]

NICARAGUA.

INAUGURATION OF THE KINNEY GOV-ERNMENT.

Col. Kinrey is at last Governor of San Juan del Norte. At a mass meeting of the citizens held Sept. 6, he was appeinted Governor of the City and Terri-

From The Central American, a paper just started, and whose first number, dated Sept. 15, is before us, we make the following extracts: MASS MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, convened on the 6th day of September, pursuant to a call signed by a number of the citizens, after being called to order, Mr. Benjamin Mooney was called upon to preside; having taken his seat the following-named gentlemen were appointed officers of the meeting: Walter Sutherland and Colin Campbell, Vice Presidents; A. M. C. Wood, A. Camin and Thos. S. Cood. Secretaries. S. Coed, Secretaries.

The meeting being duly organized, the President stated the objects of the meeting, which are also to be

stated the objects of the meeting, which are also to be found in the preamble and resolutions hereto annexed. The President continued at some length, and lavited

The Presencent continues as some length, and invited a mutual interchange of sentiments and opinions.

Col. H. L. Kinney addressed the meeting at considerable length, and was followed by W. H. Young, Esu., and others, after which the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, crean as the surject win admit of. There is one said faction in this matter. The \$120,000 being a special appropriation, cannot, if unexpended, affect the balance of our Postmaster-General, who seems to have such a mania for economy. If it is a satisfaction to him to see the people without needed mail facilities, then he can add this to his former accumulated "pile." Like the fool wishing Cleopatra "joy of the worm," I have wish him loss of his clay or rather of his mud. I

and revolutions were read and unanimously adopted, article by article.

Wherear, We the people of San Juan del Norte or Greytown, and the Territory theseanto belonging in convention assembled, do recognize it as an inalianable right of all men, fiving together as a continuity to secure for themselves, protection of 19s and property, and the suitable maintenance of order and good conduct, and believing and affirming such to be a fundamental principle, without the secred observance of which no community can exist and property.

And, whereas. No recognized authorities, civil or military, for the purposes above memor do now exis in this place to the great detriment and ora-back of its manifold interests;

And, whereas. From the argency of the case, in view of the numerous recent additions to our population, and the large numbers expected soon to arrive among us, it is expedient and indispensible that a Provisi not (inveniment should be established without further delay; Therefore be it.

Resolved, That a Civil and Military Governor be chosen by the recopic, to whim full powers shall be detected for the applications of the sequence of the control hereing the control hereing and and hereing and and and the control therein.

Messleed. That a Civil and Military Governor be chosen by the people, to whem full powers shall be deleated for the supplied ment of runb submishate officers except the Council hereinafter named, and the establishment of such offices and wholesome law and regulations, as shall appear to him best adapted for the promotion of the semenal safety and welfare, and the carrying of such laws and regulations into effect, the same to be done with the advice and consent of the Council.

Resolved. That a Council to be composed of five persons be chosen by the people, whose duty it shall be to exactly with and advice the Governor upon all matters connected with the public interest, and the corsent of a majority of whom shall be necessary to the appointment of any officer and the enactment of any law or regulation.

Resolved. That the deliberative meetings of the Governor and Council shall be questioned in the public content in the opinion of the Gevernor the public good should otherwise demand.

Resolved. That the Council be empowered by the people to draft a Const tetion, which, after receiving the sanction of the Governor, shall be submitted to them for their adoption by be let.

Resolved. That the Provisional Government now catalytical

Resided. That the Provisional Government now established shall continue in power, until such time as it may seem fit and expedint to the people to meet and elect a permanent one under the Constitution.

under the Constitution.

Besolved. That no taxes shall be levied on the citizens of San Juan or Greytown and its territory without the consent of a majority of the citizens being owners of real estate or personal property to the sum out of \$450, excepting such inhabitants as have been residents six months and ouward.

The till feature variety and output mail steamers and

have been resident six months and nuward.

Resolved. That all foreign vessels excepting mail steamers entering the harbor shall just the same port enarges as formerly levied in this part from and after the lat day of Ostober nut.

Resolved, That the former prizeth Constitution of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, shall be adopted as a back to govern the action of the Government.

tion of the Government, the foregoing articles shall be con-rued as deriving the people of their rights to assemble to-ther and discuss matters relative to the public good, and in-ture the foregoing the Gouncil spoin any subject affecting the

Upon the conclusion of which the following resolution was presented by Mr. Geo. B. Keeler:

Resolved That Col Henry L. Kinney be and is hereby appeinted Civil and Military Governor of the Territory of Sas

an Del Notte or Greytown.
It being duly seconded it was put to the meeting and On motion it was resolved that Col. H. L. Kinney

On motion it was resolved that Col. H. L. Kinney receive his appointment by acclamation.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the members of the Conneil, with the following result: Messrs. Collins Campbell, Dr. Thos. Cody. Pillar Esquival, Samuel Shepherd, Sr., A. M. C. Wood.

The aforceaid gentlemen being declared duly elected as members of the City Council it was, on motion,

Resolved That Col. H. L. Kinney be evern into other by the presiding officer of this Convention, at this place, at I o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

It was further

Resolved That the Convention do now adjourn, to reassemble
to-metrow (Fridey) at 10 o'clock A. M.

Friday morning, Sept. 7, 1855, pursuant to adjournment, the Convention reassembled at the house
named, and was called to order by the President, Benj.

coney. Esq., whereupon, agreeably to resolution, c oath of office was administered to Col. H. L. Kinrey, who was decisred elected as Civil and Military Governor of the City and Territory of San Juan del

On notion,
Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention be published.
The Central American, in the principal newspapers in the inted States. The Agricultationary and others in the adjoing States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
On motion it was further
Resolved, That the Convention do new adjourn size size.

(Size I) BENJAMIN MODNEY, Provident.

A. M. C. Wood.
Twos Coby,
A. Canin.

Secreta is.

OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Civil and Military Governor.
H. L. KINNEY.
Secretary of the Government—W. S. PHAYER.
Coptain of the Port and Collector—J. R. S. WIST.
Civil Judicial Magniturity—S. T. HAYE.
Government Attenney—W. B. YOUNG.
Perimarker and Recorder of Deeds—F. SALTER.
Provit Marshal—S. H. SHOCK.
Periot Marshal—S. H. SHOCK.
Periot Marshal—S. H. SHOCK.
Constable—B. WARK.
Members of the Council.
President—Doct. THOMAS CODY.
A. M. C. WOOD.
SENJAMIN MOONEY.
WALTER SUTHERLAND, SAMUEL SHEPHERD, JR.

GOVERNOR KINNEY'S INAUGURAL. You have seen fit by your unsolicited suffrages to elect me Governor of San Juan and its Territory. Thankful for the honor thus conferred, I accept it with a deep sense of its responsibilities and with a firm determination to make the protection of the public interests committed to my care the sole motive of my official conduct.

official conduct.
You are now familiar with the purposes which have brought me to your shores. Contrary to the malicious rumors which preceded my arrival you now see that I have come not to rob and destroy, but to build up your city and your fortunes, and by peaceful emigration to assist in the development of your entire country. I am happy, therefore, in referring to the late election as a flattering and conclusive testimeny of your confidence flattering and conclusive testimeny of your confidence in myself, and of the sympathy and cooperation which you are disposed to extend to my great undertaking—

an undertaking, to say the least, quite as beneficial to yourselves as to me.

To carry out these object mutual advantage, however, it is necessary for the ot only to be united, but to establish such a Constitution and such laws and municipal regulations as shall secure for us respect and consideration abroad as well as at home. The absence of the customary forms of government would determany desirable persons from settling among us, and certainly the establishment and maintenance of such forms cannot in any manner operate to our prejudice.

I presume, fellow-citizens, it is hardly necessary here for me to repeat what I have so often and so publicly stated to you in conversation, that under my administration all individual rights acquired in good faith before the foundation of the present Government shall be scrupnlously respected. In saying this I speak the sentiment of all my associates.

Is speak the sentiment of all my associates.

In reference to the long-standing difficulties with the Accessory Transit Company, I am still in hopes that Accessory Transit Company, I am still in hopes that they will soon be removed by amicable negotiations which may result in an arrangement advantageous alike to the Company and to you. To effect such a settlement, without the sacrifice of justice or honor, shall be the constant aim of my exertions. Meanwhile I would especially arge a steady abstinence from all hasty and merely retalistory measures: let no action be taken without full and caim deliberation, and let nothing be done which cannot be justified before the world, or which we should be ashamed to vindicate at the hexard of our property and our lives.

Notwithstanding the failure of the last Congress of the United States to make an appropriation romanerating the citizens of San Juan for their losses from the hembardment of the city by Capt. Hollins, there is a cheering prospect that justice will to some extent be

beminardment of the city by Capt. Homes, there is a cheering prospect that justice will to some extent be rendered at its coming session. A measure so impor-tant to the business interests of the people, and so un-gently demanded by every consideration of justice and humarity, cannot be postponed consistently with the good name of the American Government. Every ef-fert of mine, whether in an official or a private capacity, shall be exerted to procure from that Republic a speedy relief to those who are now so unjustly deprived or the

proceeds of their own honorable industry.

Finally, I congratulate you follow-citizens upon the analyticious commencement of the new Government which you have established. By the accessions to our population now in prospect, it is sure, if properly sustained by its founders, to become at no distant day sustained by its founcers, to become at no distant day an organization of commanding importance to the civilized world. Relying as I go upon your cordial and undivided support of its institutions and laws, I will only express the hope that whatever else may serve to promote the public welfare, and add dignity to the Siste, whether it be the encouragement of agriculture, the extension of commerce, the introduction of arts, or the advancement of public education and religious freedom will obtain from you a zealous and effective cooperation.

H. L. Kinner. effective cooperation.

San Juan del Norte, Sept. 12, 1255.

The following is the programme and creed of The

Central American.

Central American.

A few words will suffice to inform the public of the object of our mission and the character of the paper we are about to publish in Central America.

The field is a new one and somewhat novel—the en-

terprise to some may appear hazardons, it has already been denounced by our friends at the North as a spe-cies of that "mental derangement" that sometimes cies of that "mental derangement" that sometimes takes possession of the brain, voting the possessor a fit subject for an asylum until to the astonishment of the world the result of their chimeras proves them to have been only a step in advance of the times and comprehension of those by whom they were surrounded. Franklin, Fulton and Clinton are examples that should satisfy and stimulate the inactive to action. Suggestive of their memories our bands rest upon the device of the one, our eyes behold the embediment of the second and our thoughts extend along booiment of the second and our thoughts extend along the line of an articipated counterpart of the work of

the third on a more magnificent scale.

Where the one only served to open communication between the sea coast and the interior, uniting the waters of the Lakes with the Atlantic, opening a local trade for the benefit of only a portion of one continent, the offer will open a communication between the two great oceans of the globe, uniting and controlling the

commercial interests of the world.

Propressive in our character, we have from time to time followed up (in some instances advanced) the footsteps of civilization from the cast to the west, the north to the south, until there was no more west and to nore south, the one bringing us to the setting sun on the Pacific, the other terminating with the waters of the gulf. the gulf.

We have now come to the center—a center upon

which the eyes of the great and powerful nations of the earth have been festened for ages; a center to the earth have been festened for ages; a center to which effeminate enterprises and strongly armed forces have been directed from time to time for the last two hundred years, and yet the field is a new one; that which nature planted has been left in its wild hunriance to germ and grow and ripen and rot, deepening the soil from which it sprung, adding to its richness, but giving no sustenance to the starving millions abroad, who have barely subsisted for a time and died in abject want. We merely a linde to that portion of rature's gifts which go to support and sustain life in a manner to relieve the mind and strengthea the intellect, leaving the "inxuries." and the precions woods and mines that will afford them for future consideration.

woods and mines that will afford them for inture consideration.

And now to our purpose. We hold the Press to be "the fulcrum to move the world"—an engine whose powers supercedes steam, salt peter or sizel. We believe in progression, liberty and independence. An enlightened people can never be enslaved; a virtuou prople are always heppy. We believe in the strong arm of the law, in the principles of right, equity and instite. We believe in Col. Kinney, and that the Kinney Union will prove the safest and the only means by which all of the above anticipations may be brought about, by which all the rights and immunities pertaining to the citizens of our newly adopted home pertaining to the citizens of our newly adopted home (San Juan) may be secured and permanently sustained.

o secure your lasting friendship and support. Benjamin Mooney, who officiated as President of the mass meeting, bas come to New-York as the authorized scent of Colonel Kinney.

The British mail steamer Toviot and frigate Eurydice were lying in the harbor.

The British mail-steamer Clyde, from Aspinwall, arrived on the 31st ult. with Consul Fabens, Captain Swift, and a party of colonists. It is stated that the residents of the Isthmus are extremely favorable to the Kinney expedition. The greatest courtesies were extended to Col. Fabens and his party.

The following is by one of Col. Fabens's party: OUR RECEPTION AND INSTALMENT IN SAN JUAN. We wended our flight to the "promised land," heed less of the advice of friends and opposition of the ene-mics of the Kinney expedition, the former warning us of bugbears in the shape of yellow tever, untut red savagus or wild men of the woods, together with repes, vampires, and a combination of monstrosides in, unseen, and "felt most disbolically," while the ter, a certain company declined most politely and gallantly to accommodate us with a transit in their ious line of steamers, giving as a reason our personal attachment to the much-esteemed and no projector of this great stid philanthropic enterprise.

prejector of this great and philanthropic enterprise. In caspite of all prognostication, and in the dark respecting the fate of Colonel Kinney and his valorous little band, we followed our first impulse, which was to live or die in a cause so just and so ably represented, not doubting for a moment the result of Colonel Kinney's diplomacy, profound experience and perseverance, provided Providence, who rules the dealing or man brought him safely over the waves.

Imagine our delight and surprise upon first vicewing the "Hills of Zion," portrayed in the beautiful and mountain ous coast of Nicaragua, drawn with a penciled line against the clouds, after a passage of 25 days, each one of which, and the nausea therein contained, we dedicate as a funeral pile to the memory of our

ve dedicate as a funeral pile to the memory of our

"Petunc enemies."

What then was our joy to dispern a long line of buildings appearing in the dim distance like a commercial city, instead of the barren waste which the bembardment of July '54 had accomplished. A cowardly and deadly massacre, for so we are constrained to consider a wanton and cruel attack upon belpless women and children, who were driven from their homes at a moment's warning, unconscious of wrong, and unable to pay a false debt which only twenty-four hours were allowed them to cancel.

All suffered in this overwhelming affiction, buildings were laid low, and the once flourishing little town of San Juan was leve led in the dust.

Several deaths occurred from exhaustion and exposure to the rains together with a want of proper nour-ishment, most of whom were females. None were ishment, most of whom were females. None were spared the conflagration. American, Spaniard, French and Garman residents all shared alike. Truly our Government has much to answer for in countenancing this act of "individual avarice" and meannesse. We trust that its purse-strings will be loosened, and the rights of these just claims recognized: if money can repair such a disgraceful stroke of selfish and mistaken realize.

As we sailed slowly up the majestic bay, by aid of our telescope we perceived two boats approaching which caused our hearts to bound with pleasant an-ticipations, for we supposed one to be the pilot and the other, we exclaimed, must be our friends.

Can they have arrived ! Is there such pleasure in store for us! Our anxiety was soon relieved, for our energetic friend Capt. Swift, heedless of his hazardous courney of 10 miles in a little cance, with a suspi-coking hole in the side and one paddle for a prop-not waiting for the regular mode of entrance chir the side of the vessel minus a step-ladder, and with outstretched hands and a beaming smile eried "Col." Kinney has arrived and is safe and prosperous." Soon a longboat have in eight, and as our impatience would not bernit us to await the ship's movements, we embarked for the landing. As we appreached the barracks, we perceived a group of hardy pilgrims, who forcibly reminded us of our forefathers. With one accord a long and hearty cheer greeted us, which we answered, and continued our way to the wharf, further up town. Upon its extremity stood the hero of many a successful enterprise (among which Chicago and Corpus Christi are lasting monuments). His manly figure was immediately discerned, surrounced by his loving and faithful followers.

Another loud and spontaneous cheering, which awoke the slumbering fires of our soul, and sent the answering blood bounding in our valus, our feet touched the wharf, and we were escorted to view our home, already prepared, adjoining the printing-office the structure of which is the neatest piece of mechanism imaginable), built by our enterprising party, each one of whom had a hand in this fairy castle. Col. Kinney aided in a lingling the roof, which shows the versatility of his talents, and the grace with which his kind beart can bend to circums ances.

The press was then duly installed, and like magic, stands and tables were erected, and printing in full operation, although there was but one practical printer present, a young man from Jamaica, whose ninable fingers did not far outstrip our novices.

We must not forget the warm greeting of our fair

Singers did not far outstrip our novices.

We must not forget the warm greeting of our fair friends, whose sweet smiles and pretty dimples bespoke

friends, whose sweet smiles and pretty unapper of us a hearty welcome.

What a "change came o'er the spirit of our dream." Instead of tenting out and living on a meager sustenance, with naught but a horde of savages to meet our gaze, we found a refined and affable people, with a delicious bed, fire linen, and as good fare as one would wish to enjoy. I need not remark that the large ten-kettle, ton-pot, and other camping utensils with which we had furnished ourselves, are at present superflous. Another column will give full particulars of the success and movements of the Kinney Colony.

F. L. L. Spillett excerted.

the success and movements of the Kinney Colony.

Sad Cascally — An infortunate accident occurred on the 12th inst. to Dr. C. L. Whitehead, in command of the party which some days since, by order of Cot. Kinney, left this town to explore this country along the Indian River. While in pursuit of a tapir or mountain cow some fifty miles up the river, the gun of a companion was accidentally discharged, and six brok-bots, were ledged in his breast and neck. The sufferer now lies at the house of Mr. Jackson at the mouth of Indian River, but we are happy to say that there was, at the last accounts, ivestorday, an encouraging prospect of his recovery. In this connection a grateful mention is due of the humane courtesy of Capt. Terleton of her Majesty's frigate Eurydice, who at once dispatched a boat with the Assistant Surgeon of his ship, Dr. Loany, to the aid of our friend, and volunteered accommodations for him on board the Eurydice. This is a pleasing continuation of the gentlemanly kindness for which Col. Kinney and his themanly kindness for which Col. Kinney and his friends were so much indebted to Capt. Dobbin and the other efficers of her Majesty's steamer Buzzard. whose place at this port is now supplied by the Eurydice.

FROM COL. WALKER.

The Buletin Official of the Republic of Costa Rica, dated Sept. 7, states that in Nicaragua General Guardiola has been beaten and taken prisoner by General Musez who was mortally wounded in the battle. Rivas has fallen into the power of some three hundred Democrats, a part of whom are from Leon and a part Yankees. They sailed from Realejo and landed at San Juan del Sur, taking measures to get possession of that place. It is also positive'y stated that President Waiker, at the head of a considerable force, has marched on Granada with the intention of attacking the Government troops and taking the capital.

The Central American announces his victory flaming capitals : EIGHLY IMPORTANT-EXCITING NEWS FROM THE

INTERIOR. We have just received intelligence from the interior

We have just received intelligence from the interior bringing us accounts of the late movement of Colonel Weiker. On Monday, the 3d, Col. Weiker with one hundred and fifty men (only eighty of whom were white came from San Juan Del Sue over to Virgin Bay and took up his quarters.

General Mandiola immediately came down from Rivas and attacked him with 400 nen. The result was that the Government party were defeated with a loss of some fifty men, while Walker sustained only a loss of one white man and four natives. The Government party is said to have been badly used up.

ment party is said to have been badly used up.

A messenger, who left shortly after the battle at
Virgin Bay, reports that Walker had returned to San Juan, and would probably attack Rivas in a few days.
It is also reported that the government had de-

It is also reported that the government had demanded of Mr. Scott all arms and munitions in his pears sion, which he refused to give up.

There arms and munitions it appears consisted of four 12 fb cannon, 48 muskets, and a goodly supply of cattridges, shipped out by the Transit Company and landed at Castillo, for the use of the 48 Invincibles who have since absquatulated, afterward placed on heard of the steamer La Virgin, one of the Transit Company's boats lying at Granada, on board of which they were when the demand was made. Strange development this. Where was District-Attorney McKeon? and who will the United States Government now set down as Fillibusters? The men who accompanied Col. Kinney, who are now busy with the pressprusing-hook, ax and spade upon the lands purchased by the Colonel, or those traversing the country with all the implements of war ready to "blow d..., (as "our informant says.) out of all or anything that "comes in their way."

"comes in their way."

"comes in their way."

Mr. Scott arrived at Punta Arenas, on the evening of the 12th inst., on board the La Virgin, where he is said to be busy remodeling her into a species of man-

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Since my last letter every day has brought in

Feom Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

teresting news, increasing in importance. On Saturday the English were alarmed by the report of an accident to the royal train by which the Queen went to Scotland-an axle broke and several of the railway company were crushed to death almost in sight of the royal party. Besides, the telegraphic dispatch from the Crimes announced the conflagration of the Russian two-decker Maria, (84 guns), hit in the barbor by one of the shells from the batteries of the Allies. In the evening the public learned from The Globe, known as the semi-official organ of Lord Palmerston, that an ultimatum had been sent to Naples, in consequence of the insult offered to Mr. Fagan, Secretary of the British Embassy, by the chief of the Neapolitan police, and to the French nation, by omitting to salute Vice-Admiral Pellion's squadron at Messina. The terms of the ultimatum were unknown; but it was declared that they went be; end an apology, and even beyond the dismissal of the Chief of Police; that, in fact, an end was to be put to the semi-hostile position of the Court of Naples. The cotemporaneous appearance and distribution of a Muratist pamphlet, and the publication of a letter in which the late loafer of Bordentown, N. J., declares that whenever Italy shall call him he is ready to devote his blood and fortune to her independence, especially as her enemies are his enemies, and there is a terrible account to be settled between him and them-all this seemed to indicate that a change of dynasty was contemplated by Lord Palmerston and Na poleon. On Sunday the St. George sailed from Portsmouth estensibly for Lisbon, followed on Monday by the Neptune, and the officers of both men-of-war expressed their conviction that they were ultimately destined for the Bay of Naples. On Monday the tidings of the mad attempt of Bellemare to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon III stirred up the loyal enthusiasm of England for the great, virtuous and wise ally and personal friend of the Queen; and then the telegraphic dispatch of the capture of the Malakoff by the French created an excitement beyond description, in which the people seemed altogether to forget that the reiterated attack of the English on the Redan was repulsed by the Russians even when the French colors were already floating on the bastion which commands the Redan as well as all the principal points of the southern part of Sevastopol. At six o'clock in the evening the third edition of The Globs brought at last the telegraphic dispatch constantly expected for

eleven ereary menths, that the Russians after

Tower-on Saturday last, had set the town on fire at night, exploded the mines under the fortifications, retreated across the floating bridge to the North Fort, sunk all their ships in the harbor except three steamers conveying the ammunition to the North side, broken up the bridge behind them, and left the empty ruins of Sevastopol to the Allies. Pelissier and Simpson have at last triumphed where Canrobert and Lord Ragian failed. After a siege of nearly a whole year, the work of Todtleben is destroyed. We do not know as yet the extent of the losses in the capture of the Malakoff and the repulse at the Redan, but nobody doubts that they are frightful. Still the results are important. The harber of Savastopol is now open to the Allies; the troops will find better shelter in the rained town than in their tents; the overcrowded state of the harbor of Balaklava ceases to be a danger to the allied armies; and the Black Sea fleet of the Czars, on which they have lavished countless millions as a means of terrifying the Turks and the Circassians, is annihilated. Those men-ofwar, how proudly they sailed in December. 1853, to Sinope! how they boasted of their successes won in the teeth of the allied fleet anchoring between the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus! and how ingloriously they have disappeared in the short time of two years, not daring to encounter their Western enemies! All the admirals who planned and executed the massacre of Sinope-Kornileff, Nachimoff, Istoumine-are dead by the shells of the Allies, and retribution has come upon the fleet in the shape of a cowarely spicide. The great questions of the day are what ef-

fect the capture of Sevastopol will have on the war. whether the Czar will be more inclined to treat with the Allies or whether the Allies will be satisfied with the acceptance of the Four Points as interpreted at the Vienna Conferences. As to the Czar, he will probably be inclined to make peace. He is a weak, kind-hearted man, disposed to do everything by halves, unwilling to continue the iron despotism of his father, unable to follow up a liberal policy of moderation and internal reforms. One of the chief men of Russia said of him, "He is destined to be-"come either a Louis XV or a Louis XVI." His principal adviser is his Aid-de-Camp, Gen. Rastowzeff, one of the two traitors of the conspiracy of 1825, who was pardoned for his important revelations and promoted by Nicholas. The Czar Alexander is too idle to study all the reports of the Ministers; accordingly Gen. Rastowzeff reads them and appends his remarks to them, and the Czar, trusting his friend, invariably approves his amendments and recommendations. The Grand-Duke Constantine, haughty, ambitious, reckless and persevering, is at the head of the war party. He is not liked by the nation, but he is the idol of the army. The educated classes, landed proprieters and merchants. are weary of the war; but the peasants have been stirred up by patriotism and religious fanaticism, and they like the war in spite of the sacrifices it entails upon them, since they all expect the abolition of serfage as the reward of their patriotic exertions. About eighty thousand of them, principally on the estates of Count Branicki, in the Ukraine, have actually refused to work gratuitously for the lord of the manor: but since they declare their readiness to fight the enemies of the Czar, and furnish their number of recruits with the greatest cheerfulness, the Government ignores their revolt against their masters. On the whole, the Russians like the present Czar. The death of Nicholas has liberated everybody from a nightmare. No political arrest has taken place since February last, and the Poles discuss politics in the coffee-houses and hotels without being punished. It is true that the spies of Mr. Abrahamowitch, the dreaded Chief of Police in Poland, take down the names of the most ardent speakers; but since the commission for investigating political crimes has been dissolved the mercurial Poles do not care for Abrahamowitch and his myrmidons.

Still, Russia is not ruled by the Czar alone. Her policy, which remained the same under the | ward, O'Donnell seems to aspire to the dictatordissolute Empresses Ann, Elizabeth, and Catharine, under the semi-liberal Alexander and the despotic Nicholas, will not be changed by such an amiable, wavering character as Alexander II. The capture of Sevastopol may, therefore, adjourn peace for many years, since the prestige of Russia in the East has enormously suffered by the destruction of her fleet; and the fanaticism of the bulk of the nation may be stirred up still more effectively by the loss of the town, which by its heroic resistance had won the reputation of being impregnable.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1855. The first and most violent excitement caused by the capture of the town of Sevastopel-(even the stockbrokers on the Exchange struck up 'God save the Queen" and "Partant pour la 'Syrie")-has passed, and people begin to speculate upon the probable results of the victory. The more sanguine portion, including all the metropolitan papers, live in the hope that the Russian army, demoralized by the battle of the Chernaya, and by the evacuation of Karabelpaya after the capture of the Malakoff, must give up the Crimes, either abandoning the Star Fort of the Sivernaya on the north side of Sevastopel, or leaving a well-provisioned garrison in it to defend the fortress for a few months longer. They believe that Prince Gorchakoff's position is untenable after the fall of the South fortress, that the North Fort cannot be converted into an intrenshed camp like Karabelnays, that it may easily be invested, and that the Bay of Sevastopol offers a better and safer basis of operations than Kamiesh and Balaklays. Gorchakoff must accordingly hasten to get out of the Crimea, where it is difficult to find provisions for the maintenance of a large army in the field, with but two dangerous lines of retreat which might be interrupted either by Perekop or on the Chougar road. Some of the paper believe, even, that if Pelissier and Simpson do their duty the Russian army caunot now retreat in safety, and must either accept a battle or surrender to the Allies. The Nord, the Russian organ in Brussels, on the other hand points to the enormous losses at the last attack, estimating them at 13,000 men of the Fronch, and 2,000 of the English army, and firmly believes that the North Fort, strengthened by enermous works during the long siege, according to the plans of Todtleben and Melnikoff, will prove far more dangerous an impediment to the progress of the Allies than the fortifications of the Karabelnaya, which, with the exception of the Malakoff, were has tily constructed after the battle of the Alma, and still were sufficient to detain the Allies for full eleven menths. The Russian journalist reminds the

having lost the key of their position—the Malakoff | Allies that the harber of Sevastopel is within the range of the cannons of the Sivernaya, and cannot therefore, be taken for a new basis of operations; that any ships entering it would be immediately destroyed by the northern batteries; that the Allies must rely upon Kamiesh and Balaklava, and, with the dangers of the Equinoctial storms, have to eacounter all the difficulties of a much greater distance between their basis and their operations than last Winter, while the position of the Russian relieving army remains entirely the same as before the capture of the Karabelnaya, which in no way contributed to the commissariat of the army, and did not constitute any element of its strength. I impartially put forth both sides of the question, which will be solved in a few days. Still, I cannot avow that the Russian arguments seem intrinsically stronger, and that I do not believe in the evacuation of the Crimes by the Russians. The siege, transferred from the south side to the north of the harbor, will probably drag on Juring Winter, unless Pelissier feels strong enough to take the field at once and give battle to the army of Gorchakoff, which, under the impression of the loss of the Karabelnava. cannot but be demoralized.

The other and more important questies, how the success of the Allies affects the prospects of peace, is yet more difficult to solve. If we may believe the official statements of the Russian Ministry of Pisance, the resources of Russia are scarcely affected by the war. Accerding to the efficial accounts of the Russian treasury, which may be cooked, and not very authentic in spite of their official publication, the national debt of Russia amounted:

It seems, therefore, that Russia is carrying on the

war at a rather cheap rate, since the national debt in the year 1854 did not increase more than \$1,763,000 silver roubles, to which must be added 12 000,000 of exchequer bonds. Still, as already shown, the figures though official may not be authentic. A rumor prevails that Palmerston is auxious to

dissolve Parliament, which proved unmanageable during the last session, and to carry the election under the excitement of the Crimean victories His principal opponents, Bright, Cobden and even Gladstone and Sir James Graham, would scarcely be able to find a constituency to return them to Parliament: but it seems that the Queen and Prince Albert do not wish to strengthen Palmerston too much, since they mistrust his reckless character and domineering propensities. Beside giving Palmerston an unlimited power, the elections and concomitant speeches might probably frustrate any peace conferences during the Winter: the Four Points would be repudiated by nearly all the candidates, and the language on the hustings might neutralize the efforts of diplomacy.

As to France, Napoleon's throne has been propped up by the victory at least one season more. Mills tary glory inebriates I'rance, all the more for its esriosity just at the time when the visit of the Queen had attracted about five hundred thousand foreigners to Paris, who had spent there nearly twenty five millions of francs. Paris is prosperous, and does not think of revolutions. The barvest has been good, and though taxation increases the comforts of the people are not curtailed this year. Napoleon will necessarily last, at least until the next failure of the crops in France.

The Italian complication continues to excite general interest. The cossion of the Duchies of Parma and Piscenza to the King of Sardinia, for a considerable sum to be paid to the l'armesan family ; the establishment of a Murat dynasty in Naples : and the transfer of Sicily to the second son of the King of Sardinia, belong to the probabilities of the immediate future. In Spain civil commotions can scarcely be avoided; Queen Isabella favors the reactionists; the exiled Polaceos and Queen Maria Christina continue their intrigues from France, and send incendiary pamphlets to Spain : the Republicans under Orense move in the contrary sense, and while Espartero lacks the energy required to lead the nation steadily on-

ship. Portugal is tranquil: Marshal Saldasha maiatains his ascendancy and governs tolerably well. In Greece kingly authority is set at naught. King Otho, after having expressed his personal dislike to Gen. Kalergi, is obliged to keep him in the Ministry, and to submit to his counsels, which, under the present circumstances, are in fact orders. Such a state of things can scarcely be tolerated, and the abdication of King Othe may probably soon be the only possible issue of the difficulties in which the silly King has gratuitously involved himself by the advice of his

dissolute Queen. While the South of Europe is thus distracted, Germany and the Northern Kingdoms seem to be spathetic. The war has not yet extended its influence to those parts and everything looks ouiet. Still the question of the Sound dues disturbs the statesmen of Denmark. Austria bas stepped in as mediator and advised the Government to lessen the dues, in the hope that such a step may satisfy the United States, as the full abandonment of the black mail levied on the shipping of all scafaring nations would create a serious deficit in the Danish finances and force the King to extend the power of the Danish Diet just at the moment when he succeeded in reducing it to a nominal existence. The just claime of the United States are intimately connected with the spread of liberty in Denmark.

As to Austria, the French Constitutionsel pubishes a retrospective semi-official account of he negotiations about the military convention, in consequence of the Treaty of December 2. According to the anonymous correspondent, said to belong to the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Austria not being able to secure the active conperation of Prussia required from the Allies an army of 500,000 men, and promised to furnish the same number of soldiers, for attacking Russia vigorously all along her European southern frontier from the mouths of the Danube to Cracow, and forcing the Czar to sas for peace by a short but effective campaigs Napoleon rejected such a monstrous scheme which is far beyond either the armed force d France, or the means of communication. Still he promised to take the field with 300,000 men, if Austria would furnish the same contin gent. The Vienna Conferences interrupted the progress of the military convention, and after the close of the Conferences Austria did not fin it proper to go on with the negotiations with France. Upon this, Napoleon announced his intention to go to the Crimes which frightened Austria so much, that Francis Joseph wrote a autograph letter to Napoleon, imploring him wt to carry out his plan, "since he belonged not :e